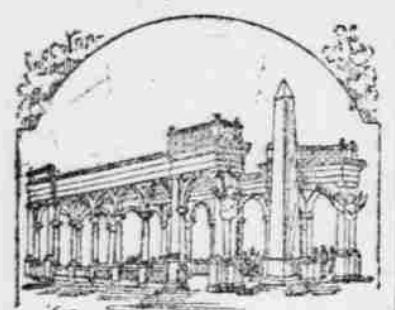


Wichita Daily Eagle

MINERAL PAVILION.

Interesting World's Fair Building to Be Erected by New York.

One of the prettiest structures which will be erected by New York state will be that for the mineral exhibit. Architect Isaac G. Perry has just completed the drawings for it. They call for a rectangular pavilion in pure Roman-architectural style, 213x122 feet high. The four corners are to be surmounted by balustrades; the caps of the fluted columns are to be richly carved; there will be an ornamental frieze, and the spandrels will be decorated with mining implements worked into the ornamentation.



NEW YORK MINERAL PAVILION.

The structure will be of white and gold. There will be a balustrade all about the floor, except across the front. The front, or entrance, is of a concave half circle. Directly opposite the entrance an obelisk will rise to a height of thirty feet. This will be three feet square at the base and taper gradually to the top.

It will be composed of rocks illustrating the geological formation of the earth as has been developed by research. The accompanying illustration gives an excellent idea of how the completed pavilion will look.

FAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

Nine Million Dollars to Be Spent by House and Foreign States.

Nearly \$9,000,000 has been appropriated for exposition purposes by foreign governments and over \$9,000,000 by states and territories of this country. The complete list to date is as follows, Kentucky being credited with an appropriation that is now in course of legislative approval:

Argentina.....	\$100,000	Japan.....	\$40,000
Austria.....	\$100,000	Peru.....	\$20,000
Bolivia.....	\$100,000	Spain.....	\$20,000
Brazil.....	\$100,000	Sweden.....	\$20,000
British Guiana.....	\$100,000	Switzerland.....	\$20,000
British Honduras.....	\$100,000	Taiwan.....	\$20,000
Canada.....	\$100,000	Texas.....	\$20,000
Chile.....	\$100,000	Vermont.....	\$20,000
Colombia.....	\$100,000	Virginia.....	\$20,000
Cuba.....	\$100,000	Washington.....	\$20,000
Czechoslovakia.....	\$100,000	Wisconsin.....	\$20,000
Denmark.....	\$100,000	Wyoming.....	\$20,000
Dominican Republic.....	\$100,000		
Dutch Guiana.....	\$100,000		
Dutch W. India.....	\$100,000		
Ecuador.....	\$100,000		
France.....	\$100,000		
Germany.....	\$100,000		
Great Britain.....	\$100,000		
Greece.....	\$100,000		

The state and territorial appropriations follow:

Alabama.....	\$100,000	Nebraska.....	\$100,000
Arizona.....	\$100,000	New Hampshire.....	\$100,000
California.....	\$100,000	New Jersey.....	\$100,000
Colorado.....	\$100,000	New York.....	\$100,000
Connecticut.....	\$100,000	North Carolina.....	\$100,000
Delaware.....	\$100,000	Ohio.....	\$100,000
District of Columbia.....	\$100,000	Pennsylvania.....	\$100,000
Florida.....	\$100,000	Rhode Island.....	\$100,000
Georgia.....	\$100,000	Tennessee.....	\$100,000
Idaho.....	\$100,000	Vermont.....	\$100,000
Illinois.....	\$100,000	Virginia.....	\$100,000
Indiana.....	\$100,000	Washington.....	\$100,000
Iowa.....	\$100,000	Wisconsin.....	\$100,000
Kansas.....	\$100,000	Wyoming.....	\$100,000
Kentucky.....	\$100,000		
Louisiana.....	\$100,000		
Maine.....	\$100,000		
Massachusetts.....	\$100,000		
Michigan.....	\$100,000		
Minnesota.....	\$100,000		
Mississippi.....	\$100,000		
Missouri.....	\$100,000		
Montana.....	\$100,000		
Nebraska.....	\$100,000		
Nevada.....	\$100,000		
New Hampshire.....	\$100,000		
New Jersey.....	\$100,000		
New Mexico.....	\$100,000		
New York.....	\$100,000		
North Carolina.....	\$100,000		
North Dakota.....	\$100,000		
Ohio.....	\$100,000		
Oklahoma.....	\$100,000		
Oregon.....	\$100,000		
Pennsylvania.....	\$100,000		
Rhode Island.....	\$100,000		
South Carolina.....	\$100,000		
South Dakota.....	\$100,000		
Tennessee.....	\$100,000		
Texas.....	\$100,000		
Vermont.....	\$100,000		
Virginia.....	\$100,000		
Washington.....	\$100,000		
West Virginia.....	\$100,000		
Wisconsin.....	\$100,000		
Wyoming.....	\$100,000		

TREE RESIDENCE.

One of the Features of the Government's World's Fair Exhibit.

In the center of the dome of the government building, rising up thirty feet from the floor level, is the hollow trunk of a giant redwood tree, twenty-one feet in diameter. Inside of its walls, two feet in thickness, is a very comfortable sitting-room space. The walls have been planned and the ceiling of one compartment and the floor of that above it are formed by a transverse section of the tree, sixteen inches thick. This section is held up by cross-sections of railroad rails, and the interior is lighted by electricity. A ladder leads upward through the ceiling to the second floor, and below a full-sized single doorway has been cut from the east side. It will be fitted up as a residence.



INTERIOR OF THE TREE RESIDENCE.

terior is lighted by electricity. A ladder leads upward through the ceiling to the second floor, and below a full-sized single doorway has been cut from the east side. It will be fitted up as a residence.

A Warning to Journalists.

With a view to averting further trouble, writes Eugene Field in the Chicago News Record, we ask our newspaper friends elsewhere to disseminate assiduously the information that newspaper work is not to be had in Chicago; that every place is filled here; that already we have with us an army of unemployed reporters, and that every newspaper writer who comes to Chicago with a view of getting work is pretty sure to have nothing but his trouble for his pains.

Rare Literary Treasures.

Lady Gordon, chairman of the British women's committee, has turned up some curious literary treasures in her search through English libraries and bookshops for material. Among other things she found a map of Italy, made by an Englishman in Dante's time. Another is the "Book of St. Albans," printed in 1486 and attributed to Dame Julia Barnes. It treats of hawking, hunting and heraldry, and is among the earliest books printed in England.

Who Will Furnish the Whore-withal?—A New York philanthropist has just enlisted the skating rink at Vassar. "So I hear. All the college needs now is an endowed caramel-counter."—Judge.

The real meaning of reform is trying to make a tiger behave itself.—Sam's Horn.

THE COLUMBIAN GUARD.

How Visitors to the World's Fair Will Be Protected.

The Irrepressible Body of Men Under Command of Col. Rice. The Most Intelligent Police Force Ever Organized.

[Special World's Fair Letter.]

When the exposition buildings at the world's fair grounds are thrown open to the world on the first of May, it is estimated that materials valued at \$250,000,000 will be on exhibition. By an arrangement with the Underwriters National association the exposition company will place insurance to the amount of \$90,000,000 on the buildings and their contents. As the buildings stand to-day they are valued at \$20,000,000, including structures erected by the several states, and to protect them from fire every possible precaution has been taken. In addition to the maintenance of a battalion of the Chicago fire department on the grounds, and a rigid enforcement of laws governing the use of lights, fires in buildings, smoking on the grounds, etc., the Columbian guard was formed, every member of which, in addition to police powers conferred

conferred to mean that Col. Rice has 1,000 or more places to fill, for most of them are already assigned to young men now hard at work over their books in colleges all over the land. Thus indirectly the exposition is an aid to education.

Appointment to a place in Col. Rice's command is of easier access than positions that politics control. Any young man can apply in person or by letter to Col. Edmund Rice, Service building, Jackson park, and secure immediate hearing. Letters of introduction from members of state world's fair commissions or other public and well-known persons are naturally of assistance to the applicant, though not indispensable. The applicant in person will be questioned by Col. Rice as to his habits, morals and mental equipment, and if the interview be satisfactory—and Col. Rice has been a soldier all his life, handling troops in the civil war and many Indian campaigns, and reads faces as most men read a printed page—the applicant is referred to Dr. Yeager, or some of his assistants in the Columbian medical bureau, for physical examination. Having stood this test, the applicant is dismissed to hold himself in readiness for summons for service.

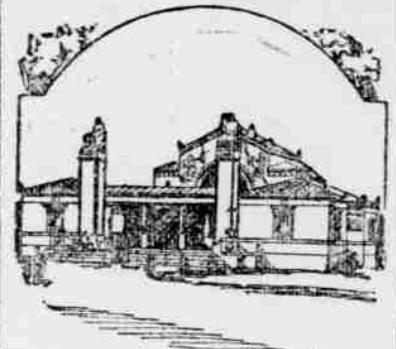
When that summons comes the appli-

yet more intricate than the employment of good-looking and physically sound men for the guard. Capt. Horace Elliott, for many years a member of the Chicago police force, and recently retired on half pay for age, is in charge of the garrison. Photographed on Capt. Elliott's memory are the faces of thousands of noted criminals, and many of his assistants are old-time thief takers. Many a visitor to the fair will be "spotted" before he gets inside the grounds, and his every move will be shadowed by a detective. The secret service department, under Capt. Bonfield, will include detectives from every large city in America and Europe. Noted confidence men, pickpockets and ordinary criminals will be under strictest surveillance. It is to be expected that the exposition will attract thousands of the criminal classes, and unusual police precautions have already been taken to protect the public from their wiles.

VERMONT'S BUILDING.

It Will Be of the Pompeian Style of Architecture.

The Vermont building at the world's fair will be, when completed, one of the most unique on the grounds. The style is Pompeian. On the right and left of the entrance are two shafts with allegorical figures, representing agriculture and quarrying and stonecutting—the two principal industries of the state. The entrance is through a portico into a courtyard, in the center of which is a handsome marble fountain. Marble will also be used all through the interior. On the right and left are



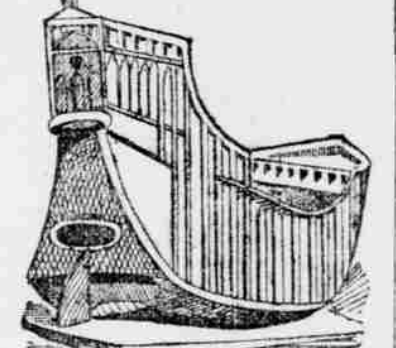
VERMONT'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

covered porches, off which lead the reception room, committee room, post office, etc. At the end of the court is a porch supported by five caryatids, on which is a semi-circular Greek window with a bas-relief around it, representing freedom and unity. In the rear is the circular reception hall with wooden-beamed dome. To the efforts of Dr. H. H. McIntyre of Vermont, and Col. Aldace F. Walker, of Chicago, is mainly due the success of this building. Jarvis Hunt, of Boston (nephew of William Morris Hunt, the artist, and Richard M. Hunt, architect of the administration building), is the architect. This building will be used for social purposes only.

COLUMBUS' FLAGSHIP.

Model of the Santa Maria Now at Jackson Park.

The model of the Santa Maria, the flagship of the Columbus fleet, has arrived from San Domingo and will soon ride the waves of the Jackson park lake. That is, it will attempt to ride



AS THE SANTA MARIA NOW APPEARS.

them, but as to its probable success there is a diversity of opinion. Some of those brilliant land-lubbers who are made glorious by the uniform of the Columbian guard aver that the "Maria" is quite a ship. But anyone who has ever been out of sight of land would hesitate to venture aboard the new arrival.

How the Spaniards ever succeeded in reaching America in such a craft is puzzling the sailors who hang about Jackson park. In general appearance the model resembles two huge sparrows riveted together and given a deck, prow and helm. The boat, however, is guaranteed to be historically correct, and it will no doubt attract the attention of millions of those who will visit the fair. The spot where it will be located has not yet been decided upon.

HOUSEHOLD BRIEVES.

—White Pudding Sauce.—Moisten one tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold water, pour over it half a pint of boiling water; have ready the well-beaten whites of two eggs; add to the cornstarch one-half cup of powdered sugar. Pour this gradually over the whites, beating all the time; when cold add the vanilla. This makes a light and very palatable sauce.—Boston Budget.

—Peanut Pudding.—One pound and a half of stoned raisins, halved, but not chopped; half a pound of dry, picked currants; half a pound of mixed peel, three-quarters of a pound of grated bread crumbs, three-quarters of a pound of suet, minced fine; eight eggs, well beaten. Mix the ingredients well and press the pudding into a buttered mold. Tie down tightly with a buttered cloth, and boil for five or six hours.—Detroit Free Press.

—A Good Pudding.—When you have oatmeal or breakfast food left over you can make an excellent pudding for dinner out of it. Add to it a slice or two of bread or two or three crackers soaked in milk, two eggs, well beaten, a cup of sugar, nutmeg to taste and milk enough to thin to the consistency of an ordinary pudding. Mix well together, put in the buttered pudding dish and slice two or three good-sized apples over the top; then bake.—Chicago Ledger.

—Celery Sauce.—Cut the tender parts of a head of celery very fine; pour on water enough to cover them; cover the saucepan in which you put the celery, and place on the back of the stove to simmer one hour. Mix two tablespoonfuls of flour and four of butter. When the celery has boiled one hour, add to it the butter and flour, one pint of milk or cream and season to taste. Boil one hour, and serve with roast duck, turkey or broiled fowl.—Health and Humanity.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

Some of the Spectacular Features of the World's Fair.

Everything to Be Conducted on a Scale of Magnitude and Magnificence Hitherto Unparalleled—Startling Exhibits from the States and Europe.

[Special World's Fair Letter.]

It is a curious study to observe how many features of the world's fair may properly be described as "the biggest in the world." To begin with, the grounds are larger than the size of any previous world's fair. The main hall—Manufactures and Liberal Arts building—is the climax of all construction work in modern times; the money spent and to be expended on the grounds and buildings is double any appropriation ever made for a similar purpose; and the total value of promised exhibits reaches the enormous sum of \$500,000,000, eclipsing the aggregate value of all the exhibits of any two modern exhibitions.

These figures, stupendous as they seem, find a counterpart in the magnitude of exhibits. Whether one takes the model dairy, the agricultural exhibit, the power plant in Machinery hall, the electrical illumination, the marvels of the Mines building, the flowers and fruits of Horticultural hall, the quaint collection in the fisheries, the array of statuary and paintings in the art galleries, the historical exhibit of transportation methods, the display of educational institutions, or the products of the world's factories in the Manufactures building—no matter what the section, it may be described without any exaggeration as the biggest the world ever saw.

Coming to individual exhibits, there are single features conspicuous enough to overwhelm the imagination. For instance, the world's fair has a power plant of 10,000 horse-power where the Paris exposition had but 3,000. Of the 15,000 horse-power at Jackson park, 8,000 is applied by electricity, while the Centennial had no electrical exhibits save a few arc lights. One engine of this big plant has 2,000 horse-power capacity, eclipsing the Corliss engine at the Centennial, and outdoing anything ever attempted in mechanical apparatus in this country.

In the agricultural section is to be a mammoth among commonplace displays. It is a cheese—a plain, Canadian cheese, but its weight is 30,000 pounds, its height six feet and its diameter nine feet. It furnishes so much weight



THE COLUMBUS QUADRILLA.

Sculpture Surrounding the Peristyle Spanning the Lake Entrance to the World's Columbian Exposition.

within a small area that the foundation of the floor had to be strengthened to sustain it.

In the live stock department will be seen the largest steer in the world, a blooded animal owned by George W. Childs, the famous philanthropist and fancier of fine flowers and stock.

Kentucky has prepared a surprise for sight-seers who know little of her mineral wealth, and particularly her coal mining industry. It will be a solid block of bituminous coal 60 feet high, mined in one piece and occupying a point of vantage in the Mines building.

One of the rarest and most interesting of the big displays will be from the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa. Herebefore the diamond fields have confined their exhibition efforts to illustration of lapidary processes. At the Columbian exposition visitors will see Kafir natives from the Cape of Good Hope, washing diamonds from the blue earth in which they are found; they will see the rough stones sorted, put through the grinding and polishing process by Dutch lapidaries; and they will see on exhibition the greatest collection of gems, polished and in the rough, that has ever been gathered outside a royal palace. In the same building, not far from the diamond washers, will be the gold and silver quartz displays of California, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and other mining communities.

Most people associate the thought of quartz with a mental picture of uninteresting stone heaps, bearing little trace of value and of interest only to geologists. The miners of the country are determined to show such slight-seers that gold and silver-bearing quartz are among the most beautiful and picturesque features of an exhibition when they are developed properly. In this particular display the most valuable veins of the far west will furnish pyramids, arches and spires of ore rich enough to recall the fables of Golconda.

No accurate estimates can, of course, be placed upon unmined gold or silver, but conservative experts who know what is to be exhibited say the gold and silver camps will send a display worth more than a million dollars.

Horticultural hall is at the head of the procession of grand displays. It already has 10,000 primroses blooming in one collection, which government florists declare is beyond question the largest and most beautiful display of the kind ever grown. It has the largest tree fern ever sent out of Australia—a monster 30 feet high, measuring nearly two feet at the base. It has a garden of 100,000 hardy roses planted on the wooded island, half fall; the greatest collection of pansies in existence, and a projected display of chrysanthemums that will equal all the great chrysanthemum shows of this country and Europe rolled into the big aggregation.

Then there is the section of a sequoia or big redwood tree in the government building which required 11 cars for transportation from California. The section is used in the center of the building as a two-storied reception hall and is large enough to furnish comfort-

able quarters for 100 guests at a time. The state of Washington comes in the category of such exhibits with the timber for its state building at the park. The foundation-timbers are of pine, each measures 180 feet long in single sections and is 39 inches between dressed. In front of the building is a flagstaff, 120 feet high, in one piece. Kansas shows the variety of the country's forest monstrosities in a section of a walnut log 9 feet in diameter and so heavy that, like the big cheese, it has to have a special foundation in the Forestry building.

Wisconsin's curiosity is a monolith of granite, outclassing Cleopatra's needle and every other known monolith. It is 115 feet high, is something like 30 feet square at the base, and will occupy a place of honor immediately in front of the Wisconsin state building.

Krupp, the great cannon maker of Germany, is coming with the biggest cannon ever made. Its size may be judged by the statement, given as a fact, that it can throw a 300-pound projectile 40 miles. The stupor may doubt that, but the railroads and steamships have attested its enormous size by refusing to even attempt its transportation unless the maker will furnish hoisting machinery stronger than they possess, and agree to send with cars strong enough to carry it.

A crowning feature of all the levitations will be the search lights built in Nuremberg, Germany, to be installed on the towers of the Electricity building. If the maker's words may be taken as truth, the largest of these lights will be the most powerful in existence. According to his statement, it will furnish ample illumination for reading at a distance of thirty miles from Chicago; and, according to the same authority, a lawn party in Milwaukee would be better lighted from the electric tower in Chicago than if lamps of the ordinary coal oil pattern were distributed about the lawn.

The search lights will be used on occasion as signals to mariners and a scheme has been suggested whereby messages could be sent across the lake to St. Joseph, Mich., with these same lights operated on the Morse system of dots and dashes.

It would be easy to describe these spectacular features of the world's fair in endless length. Those enumerated are but isolated instances in an aggregation of indescribable magnitudes. They are to the main exhibits as one peak might be to a mountain range. A stranger traveling through the grounds might spend a week within the gates and not discover half of them, unless he



THE COLUMBUS QUADRILLA.

Sculpture Surrounding the Peristyle Spanning the Lake Entrance to the World's Columbian Exposition.

devoted special search, so bewildering will be the extent of the general exhibits.

W. M. JORDAN.

Some Interesting Figures.

Of the total \$342,812 square feet available for all world's fair exhibits, 1,419,517 has been assigned to foreign, and 1,787,298 to domestic applicants. Concessions absorb 211,465 square feet, and only 214,496 square feet remain unassigned in all departments. No figures are given from the live stock department because space is not assigned by area in that exhibit. The list of Germany's exhibitors contains 5,077 names. Represented in it are 230 cities and towns of the empire, and of these, forty cities send more than ten exhibits each. Berlin leads with 280 exhibits, Munich follows with 187, Leipzig with 149, Frankfurt, 55, Hamburg, 37, and Chemnitz, 41.

Curious Scene at the World's Fair.

The other day the Turks connected the grounds on which the Turkish pavilion of the world's fair will be erected. First they killed a large white sheep as a sort of insurance to prevent Allah from destroying the building. A hundred men in bulging breeches, rimmed fez and red slippers stood around the sheep. One prayed, another tied a bandage over the eyes of the sheep, and Fahri Bey cut the animal's throat. After this everybody went to the Turkish village, and the sheep was there cooked and eaten.

The Kaiser's Equine Exhibit.

It is said that the emperor of Germany will send to the world's fair a number of Trakehner stallions from his own stables, which he himself uses as carriage horses. The other German horses that are to be exhibited are mostly of the Hanover and Holstein breeds. The Trakehnens are beautiful animals with silky black coats, are swift and have nobly poised heads.

A Well-Preserved Corpse.

In "Pagan and Christian Rome" Prof. Landini cites a most remarkable case, the authenticity of which is established beyond reasonable doubt. In the year 1655 the body of a young girl was found in a marble tomb twelve feet below the surface of the earth while making excavations on the Appian way. It was intact in all its members, and had been preserved with an inch-thick coating of aromatic paste. Says the account of an eye-witness: "Although the girl had been dead 1,500 years, she appeared to have been laid at rest that very day. The thick mass of hair seemed to have been combed then and there. The eyelids could be opened and shut, the ears and nose were so well preserved that, having been bent to one side or the other, they instantly resumed their original shape. By pressing the flesh of the cheeks the color would disappear as in a living body. The tongue could be seen through the pink lips, and the articulation of the hands and feet still retained their elasticity." The body was taken to the Capitol, where it was viewed by an immense number of people for several days. On the third day it showed signs of putrefaction, and at the end of the week it was buried.

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MISSPELLED MENTALLY.

Commonplace But Curious Early Impressions Corrected in Later Years.

"I suppose," said a man who was looking in the dictionary, "that many of us arrive at mature years with a wrong impression of certain words. There is, for instance, a word which I wish I could recall, but I can't, which was in some way originally impressed upon my mind, with an added letter; it is a word that is comparatively in common use. I grew up carrying that additional letter in the word and never thinking but that I had it right. I have no doubt that I had seen this word in print time and again in its correct form, but the absence there of the letter which I had in the word in my mind had never struck me. One day, however, it did strike me very plainly, and the word then looked so different from the one to which I was mentally accustomed, that at first I thought that it was misspelled, as I saw it in print, but I very quickly discovered that it was spelled there correctly. I remember now that for some little time thereafter it haunted me whenever I encountered it, but it soon ceased to appear strange, and the proof that it was right, as I now saw it, was so overwhelming that it made me smile. I had no difficulty in erasing from my mind the old spelling and substituting the correct form.

"An acquaintance tells me that for years the impression upon his mind of the word repentant was repungant. He didn't discover that the word was repungant until he had occasion to write it, and then at first he could scarcely believe that he had had it wrong for so long a time. The simple explanation of his mistake was that he had transposed the letters in hurried reading.

"Another acquaintance tells me that for some time in his youth he carried the word dislocate in his mind as discolate. He says that always it almost seemed to him as though there was something the matter with discolate, and yet he thought it must be right. It seems funny that he didn't look in the dictionary. That is what he did at last, and when he discovered his mistake he set the word in his mind, and he tells me that it hasn't been out of joint since."—N. Y. Sun.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

M. W. LEVY, Pres.

A. W. OLIVER, V. Pres.

STATEMENT